

## Grecian Royal Family and View of City Where King Was Killed



King George and Members of Family at Corfu.

New King and His Family

## NEW KING A HERO; MAY BE EMPEROR

Constantine Cherishes Ambition to Emulate the Byzantine Monarch.

FOR AN EMPIRE OF EAST

His Strength of Character Shown in Rising Superior to Foes in Greece.

King Constantine, the new ruler of Greece was unpopular four years ago in his own kingdom, where to-day he is a hero, classed with the ancient warriors of the historic land.

The ruler for whom the Greeks all over the world, as well as their native land, have been buying chaplets, swords, jeweled wreaths, as being the liberator of the land from the thrall of the Turks, has heard outside the palace walls at Athens and at his own chateau at Tatoi the demand of the mob that he and his father abdicate in favor of his own eldest son, Prince George.

He has had the Military League of his own army and navy against him to the extent of mutiny. He has been inveighed against in the Parliament and publicly denounced in the newspapers for political reasons. Now when he returns to Athens, not only as King but as commander of an army that revived glory that once was Greece's there will be no limit to the popular enthusiasm.

It was not known definitely in New York city yesterday whether or not it will be Emperor Constantine XIII, or King Constantine I, when the time comes to ascend the throne of the Hellenes. The last Byzantine Emperor, centuries ago, was Constantine XII, and as the kingdom now may embrace considerable of the ancient territory of the Empire of the East the old title may be selected. The opinion among educated Greeks of this city is that the old title will be revived.

Constantine, Duke of Sparta, eldest son of King George, was born at Athens August 2, 1868. He was educated by tutors who were brought from Leipzig. One of the accusations against him has been that he has always shown the effects of German influence. Tall, soldierly in appearance, quiet, reserved almost to the point of shyness in the ordinary court functions, he has always made every endeavor to avoid the crowds. He is a soldier, a soldier of caution rather than dash, a Moreau rather than a Ney.

Just as his more impulsive and sometimes more popular brother, Prince George, took to the sea, so did Prince Constantine incline to the army. His military education was received from the best instructors in Europe.

Has Decided Views. The new King has always been known as a man with opinions of his own, even to the extent of opposing a Ministry which he thought was going contrary to the best interests of the country. The Tricoupis Cabinet ran contrary to his wishes and the Tricoupis Cabinet went out of office.

There was a great hue and cry at that time about the interference of the royal family, but at the next election the people stood solidly by the Crown Prince.

King Constantine is a brother-in-law of the German Emperor, although it is said the brothers-in-law have not spoken to each other for six years. He was married at Athens October 27, 1889, to the Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of Emperor William. She has trouble with the German Emperor started when the Princess became a member of the Orthodox Greek Church. The Kaiser is a Lutheran. He objected to the change of faith.

There are five children by the marriage—Prince George, now the Prince Royal, was born July 19, 1890, and was with his royal father at the front; Prince Alexander, born in 1893; Princess Helena, born in 1896; Prince Paul, born in 1901, and the Princess Irene who is 9 years old.

King Constantine undoubtedly did much to keep his father on the throne so many years. There had been threats against King George, but none of them were serious.

He declared that he would not abdicate. They could put him out on a pension. For years he preferred the delights of Paris and the baths of France to his own kingdom.

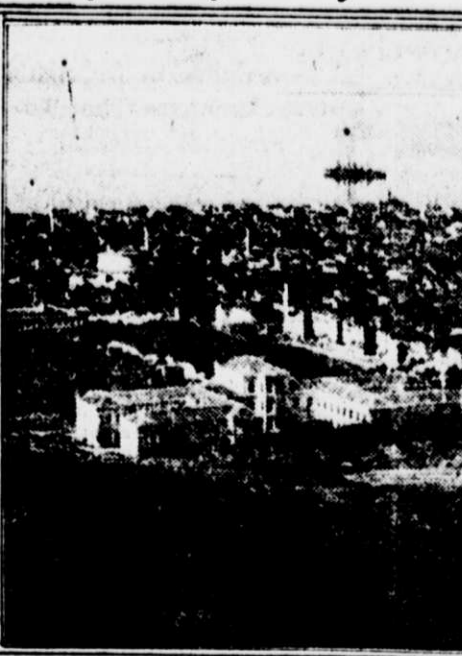
Constantine always acted as regent. He administered with all the firmness that an exceedingly jealous kingdom would permit. How jealous the Greeks may be shown in their attitude after the Cretan fiasco when the present King was accused of involving his country unnecessarily.

There were just as bitter strictures after the previous war with Turkey in Thessaly, where it was said that his would permit. How jealous the Greeks may be shown in their attitude after the Cretan fiasco when the present King was accused of involving his country unnecessarily.

Change of Spirit. The change in public spirit has come with the years during which Greece has

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View of Salonic

been reviving her military powers and preparing for the contest in which she has avenged herself against Turkey, her ancient oppressor. A similarity of names and an ambition of King Constantine may have had something to do with it. His heart was set on emulating that other Constantine who once ruled at Constantinople. He also desired to restore the Greek cross to the Mosque of St. Sophia, named after the wife of the other Constantine and the name his own Princess bore.

The most recent trouble of King Constantine was the little revolution of Lieut. Typaldos in October, 1909, when the ardor of some of the members of the Military League got the better of them.

The Military League, consisting of officers of the army and navy, were carrying things with too high a hand. They were dictating to Parliament as well as to the King. Lieut. Typaldos and some officers seized a torpedo boat and destroyed one night and announced that they would revolt against the King, seize Crete and place on the Greek throne a son of Constantine. The revolt was put down; there were executions and the Military League went out of existence.

All this was driven out of mind when the Balkan allies made ready for the war which they hoped would drive Turkey out of Europe last fall. Constantine, titular commander in chief, announced at once that he would take the field in command of his troops.

When he left Athens, accompanied by Prince George, his son, and his staff on October 12 the city was wild with enthusiasm. That enthusiasm has been growing with the successes of the Greeks.

The first great victory was the capture of Salonic on November 8, after which the chaplets and the memorials were sent to Constantine. Then came the long, persistent movement for the objective point of the campaign, the capture of the great Turkish stronghold of Janina, in Epirus. The conquest of the Greek troops at that siege has been described as masterly by the military experts who observed it.

Forced City's Surrender. They surrounded the stronghold, bombarded it, battered it and charged upon it until there came overtures for surrender brought by the representatives of foreign Powers acting for the Turkish commander. The capitulation took place March 6, when the entire garrison of 32,000 men laid down arms and gave themselves up as prisoners.

That completed the triumph of Constantine. If King George had lived it is doubted whether or not he would have remained on the throne to celebrate his golden jubilee. The Greeks of the world have been calling for Constantine to be their ruler.

The military feeling of the Greeks of New York has run very high. After the fall of Salonic they opened a subscription to send a sword to Constantine. The sword, which was finished by Tiffany & Co., is of the finest Toledo steel, with a Byzantine hilt in gold, encrusted in precious stones and inscribed "To Constantine the Liberator, from the Greeks in America, 1913." The sword cost \$3,000.

The sword was blessed last Sunday with elaborate ceremonies. It is to go to Athens in time to be received by the new King on his return from the front to accept the homage of his people.

Those who are in part curious and in part superstitious on the subject of names will find an interest in the twists of fate of yesterday. The word received in the morning official news of the promulgation by the Pope of the indulgence in commemoration of the edict of religious toleration throughout the Roman Empire issued by Constantine the Great sixteen centuries ago. A Constantine came in the afternoon to the throne of Greece, which was a favored province in the empire of the early Constantine.

The Greeks have a cherished tradition for centuries that when a Constantine sits once more on the throne the Eastern empire will be revived and the Cross will be raised again on the dome of St. Sophia, which has borne the Crescent for six centuries.

Send Message of Sympathy and Denounce Regicide. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Sofia, March 18. Premier Gueshoff to-night telegraphed Prime Minister Venizelos of Greece as follows: "I have this moment received the ter-



Left to Right, Prince Andrew, Prince George and Prince Christopher.

## KING WAS TOO RASH, THE VIEW IN LONDON

Continued from First Page.

chief of the army under pressure from the Military League.

His reinstatement in the army as Inspector-General was due to Prime Minister Venizelos. From this post it was easy to transfer him to his old place of commander-in-chief at the outbreak of the war with Turkey.

The crowning feat of Greek arms in the capture of Janina has been ascribed on all hands as due to his strategy. Concurrently with his elevation to the throne there comes a story from Athens that at a ceremony in the Turkish mosque of Janina, at which Constantine and other Greek Princes and Princesses were present, a Mussulman priest praying in Arabic invoked the divine blessing on King George for granting to his Mussulman subjects perfect equality with the Greeks.

He also invoked a blessing on the Crown Prince for protecting the town and its Mussulman inhabitants, and blessed the Greek soldiers for their exhibition of justice and humanity in the conquered territory.

It had recently been rumored that King George intended upon the occasion of his coming jubilee to abdicate in favor of Crown Prince Constantine.

Old Tradition Recalled. King Constantine's wife is a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm. Their marriage recalled throughout Greece the old tradition, "When a royal Constantine weds a Princess Sophia their son shall reign in Constantinople."

Queen Olga, who has associated herself with the national aspirations of the Greeks, has been indefatigable throughout the war in visiting the wounded. She left King George at Salonic on March 14 for the purpose of inspecting the hospitals at Preveza, whence she has now returned to Athens a widow.

The deepest sympathy is expressed for her in Great Britain and for Queen Mother Alexandra, sister of King Edward VII, who since the death of King Edward VII, has suffered no less than four bereavements, three of them within the last fourteen months—her brother, King Frederick; her nephew, George, Duke of Cumberland, and her son-in-law, the Duke of Fife.

The death of King George of Greece puts all the courts of Europe into mourning and cancels very many proposed festivities.

BULGARS LAMENT LOSS. Send Message of Sympathy and Denounce Regicide. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Sofia, March 18. Premier Gueshoff to-night telegraphed Prime Minister Venizelos of Greece as follows: "I have this moment received the ter-

rible news of the assassination of your beloved King, the illustrious ally of our sovereign and our people. I hasten to tell you how greatly we share your intense grief.

"Lamenting the loss of one of the first artisans of our holy alliance and shocked by the sacrilegious act of an infamous assassin my colleagues and I beg you to accept the deepest condolences of the Bulgarian Government and nation."

A regular service will be held at the cathedral here to-morrow.

## REGRET AT COLUMBIA OVER KING'S DEATH

Prof. Perry and Wheeler, Who Knew Him, Express Sorrow.

King George of Greece had many warm friends in this country among the professors and students who have been at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Although not particularly interested in archeology himself the King was quick to see the advantage of any adoption that brought foreigners to his adopted country.

He was very cordial to the professors connected with the foreign schools and was often seen at the public meetings of the archaeological school.

Dr. Edward Delavan Perry, Jay professor of Greek at Columbia, and Dr. James Rignall Wheeler, professor of Greek archeology at the same university, both of whom knew the monarch, expressed deep regret yesterday when they learned of his death.

Prof. Wheeler, who was for some time the chairman of the managing committee of the American school at Athens, saw King George frequently last spring. The professor said that King George's popularity with the Greeks was growing at that time and that there was no doubt that the monarch's death would be sincerely mourned by his people.

"King George's wisdom and political sagacity," Prof. Wheeler continued, "were being recognized. The Greeks were beginning to appreciate especially his policy of agricultural expansion."

Prof. Wheeler and Prof. Perry remembered the King as a tall, well built man with sandy mustache tinged with gray and sandy hair. Until a year or two ago, they said, the King was frequently seen walking about the streets in Athens. He had a kind word for every one and was democratic in his ways.

"A thorough farmer," was the phrase by which Prof. Wheeler expressed King George's devotion to his favorite hobby. The King had been a big land owner as a Dane and his greatest interest after being elected to the throne of Greece was in the agricultural development of the country.

## KING KEPT IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH ARMY

Left Athens Soon After the Balkan War Had Begun.

LOOKED AFTER WOUNDED

He Showed Particular Care for Other Sufferers as Well as Greeks.

King George of Greece was in Paris on September 29 last when messengers told him of the situation in the Balkans. He was informed that the time was very near when the great war, so long discussed at Sofia, Belgrade, Catting and Athens, was about to break out. He immediately set out for Greece, stopping at Vienna for a brief conference.

He arrived home on October 5. A vast crowd welcomed him with enthusiasm. The King immediately met the Cabinet and there was a long discussion of coming events. From the balcony of his palace he addressed in the evening a great gathering, urging upon the people the necessity for calmness and assuring them that he had every confidence in his Government.

In the crowded times of preparation that followed the King was busy conferring every day with his ministers, playing a prominent part in the mobilization and departure of the troops.

Turkey declared war upon all the Balkan States except Greece on October 16, but made it plain that the admission of the Cretan delegates to the Greek Chamber of Deputies would be regarded as a casus belli.

King George ordered his troops over the border. Headed by Prince Constantine they began their campaign which ended in the capture of Salonic and Janina.

Royal Pair Take Part.

King George and his Queen, who immediately bustled herself with the supervision of the Red Cross work, were resolved that they would take an active part in the operations. They left Athens on the royal yacht October 24 bound for a town which the Crown Prince had just taken.

The King followed a victorious army, Salonic, the first objective of the Greek campaign, fell before Prince Constantine and the Bulgarian allies. The King entered on November 12 the city in which he was to meet his death. Soldiers and citizens made the hills ring with their welcome as the King rode through the streets on horseback in a torrent of rain.

The Greek Crown Prince, the other Greek Princes, the bishop and a large number of Deputies met the King at the station, where the Greek ruler embraced his sons and the hands struck up an anthem.

After riding through the streets the King in the uniform of generalissimo went to the cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung.

The King decided to stay in Salonic, giving his personal attention to the care of the sick and the wounded and the feeding of the great population of the town. The Greeks have always maintained that their King ordered that Bulgars, Serbs, Jews and Turks in the captured city should be cared for before the Greeks.

The monarch was in Salonic when serious friction between the Greeks and their Bulgarian allies developed. There was much rivalry between the two armies and the situation caused considerable embarrassment both in Athens and Sofia.

Net Bulgarian King. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria came to Salonic in December to confer with the Greek sovereign. It is supposed that they met to consider the disposition of the captured Turkish territory after the war.

During all the long, fruitless negotiations in London the King and his Queen remained at Salonic in constant touch with Premier Venizelos, who represented Greece.

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